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Kingston, William Henry
Giles

How the unemployed may
better their condition

London

1848

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THE COLONIST.

300

No. 1.

HOW THE UNEMPLOYED MAY BETTER THEIR CONDITION.

CONTRIBUTED BY W. H. G. KINGSTON, Esq.

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LONDON.

TRELAWNEY WM. SAUNDERS,

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1848.

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HOW THE UNEMPLOYED MAY BETTER THEIR CONDITION.

BY WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON.

Reasons for Emigrating.

You find trade bad; you are out of work; you can scarcely make the two ends meet at the best of times; things do not look as if they would improve; they may grow worse; and you feel, do all you can, working early and late, that you and those you love best may sink from the station you hold, and even starve at last.

You have known many of a good position in life who have been ruined and forced to depend on the charity of friends, some who have been driven into the workhouse, others who have starved, and you cannot help feeling, at times, that such may be your fate, or the fate of your children;—so you lose heart, and blame Heaven for having thus cast your lot in life. Now unhappily there are too many in this land of ours who have much reason to be down-hearted, almost to despair, and to pray for death to relieve them from their misery. There are also many of all professions and degrees of talent who, ready to labour, can procure no business. Lawyers, men of science, engineers, merchants, thousands whose fathers have given them a fair education, but have been unable to find them a calling or trade; besides these, who can count the number of tradesmen ruined from over competition?—servants without masters, mechanics out of employment, ploughmen, tailors, gardeners, carpenters, bricklayers, weavers, butchers, bakers;—we will not further swell the list. It has often made us sad to think of it. But cheer up, fellow countrymen, things are not so bad as they may appear to you at first sight. God did not crowd us into this little island of ours, without giving us the means of escape, if we choose to make a right use of it. It is from our own foolish

blindness, if we do not see His finger pointing out the way we are to go. When man and woman came into the world, God said, "Go forth, multiply and replenish the earth." The same law holds good at the present day; the earth is not half peopled; there are thousands and thousands of acres—aye as rich acres as any to be found in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, which we Britons call our own,—scattered over every part of it, though they have never felt the spade or plough, nor been trod by the foot of a white man. We must go forth and replenish those silent regions, and make them sound with the voice of prayer and thankfulness to the God who has created them for our use.

The yearly increase of the population of Great Britain and Ireland is three hundred thousand souls. Think of that. We have too many people now. What number shall we have next year, and the year after, and the year after that, if we persist in staying at home? The choice is given to us, either to stay and push and shoulder our neighbours, we keeping them back, they keeping us from—we will not say getting on, but from—even getting bread to put into our children's mouths, or to bid farewell to the dearly loved little island which is, after all, only *part* of England, and to go across the wide seas to another part of England, where we shall have all the good England can afford, and none of the evil which belongs to her crowded state; besides many benefits she cannot afford—plenty of elbow room, abundance of food, and, in Australasia, a climate which is like a perpetual spring and summer; where there is every demand for labour, and where labour is richly rewarded; where no one need starve; and where none can be poor who have hands to work, but the idle, the profligate, and the drunkard.

We ask you, which are the wisest people, those who stay at home, to run all the risks of poverty and starvation, to fight and quarrel with their neighbours; or those who manfully gird up their loins, take their staffs in hand, and go forth to lands where their industry will be rewarded, and where, if they are prudent and honest, they need fear no dark future? We say that those who cannot go will be wise to aid those who can, and the wisest are those who soonest make up their minds for the change. By many going, those who remain will have

more room, less competition, wages higher, food cheaper; it is therefore worth their while to pay the rest to go, while those who go will find themselves rewarded for their courage and determination. We say this to all classes, lords, and sons of lords, men of learned professions, merchants, tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, labourers with their hands, for all men are, or ought to be, labourers in some kind or other. Go forth some of us must, or else, (if we may use so homely an illustration) like the Kilkenny cats, we shall be setting to work to eat each other up, till our tails alone remain.

No man with sense in his head can deny that many must go, not of the poor only, but of all classes, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, workmen who work with their heads, and workmen who work with their hands; the poor would do little without the rich, who can bring implements to cultivate the land, and capital to purchase food till the land can give its returns; the hands too can do very little without the heads to guide them. To get on well we must have science, capital, labour, and land. The three first we must take to the last.

We might talk on all day, and all we could say would only come to this, that go we must; and one fact no one can deny, that if emigration will not cure the evils of this country, at least it will cure the ills from which those who go have before suffered; it will cure them of hunger, for they will have plenty of food; of discontent, for they will have plenty of work.

Now to those of what are called the Labouring Classes, who read this, we speak; we ask you to believe that what we write is for your good; that when we say this, we have no other motive than the enjoyment of the true pleasure of doing what is right. We ask you by those feelings of love and affection which you have for your wives, your children, your parents, your brothers and sisters, to believe that there are those with names as noble as any in this land, who have hearts which feel for you, mouths which will speak for you, and heads which will think and which will work for you, and will endeavour to find out the means by which your distress may be relieved.

When we say to you, emigrate, we do not say so to get rid of you, but because we believe it is one of the means by which our social ills

may be remedied. We say the same to our own brothers and friends, to all who cannot find employment at home.

CHOICE OF A COLONY—*Avoid Foreign Countries.*

The first question is, To what country shall we go? Which of the many uncultivated regions shall we make fruitful? Now we trust that the sufferings of our country have not damped the love of Britain in British hearts, and that still, wherever we go, we may wish to live under British laws, and call Britons our countrymen. It is true that there are the United States of America ready to receive those who go to them, but we ask, who would wish to fraternize with men who, boasting of their freedom, still keep in slavery thousands of their black fellow-men? It should also be remembered that the British are regarded as foreigners in the United States, and require to be naturalised before they can become citizens. Even then they are looked upon with suspicion by the native Americans, whose prejudices against our countrymen lead to many difficulties.

There is Texas, about which country more falsehoods have been told than of any other land; and thousands have been duped to go there, who now bitterly repent the change from the laws of England to their abode amid the lawless assembly of the outcasts of all the nations of the earth. Then there are the States of South America, inhabited by races of degenerate Spaniards and Portuguese, who are glad to get sturdy Saxons to work for them, to contribute to their revenue, to fight their battles, and to guard them from the attacks of the native Indians they have for centuries so barbarously treated. All these states have their agents in Britain, watching to entice the ignorant and unwary to emigrate to their shores. Of them, therefore, we have nothing to say, and all we can do is to entreat our countrymen to beware, and not to be deceived by the false reports they may hear respecting them. We write for those who say, *Britain*, "with all thy faults I love thee still;" for those who wish to live on British soil, under British laws; and we therefore give a list of them all, and our readers, by looking at the Map, will see whereabouts they are situated.

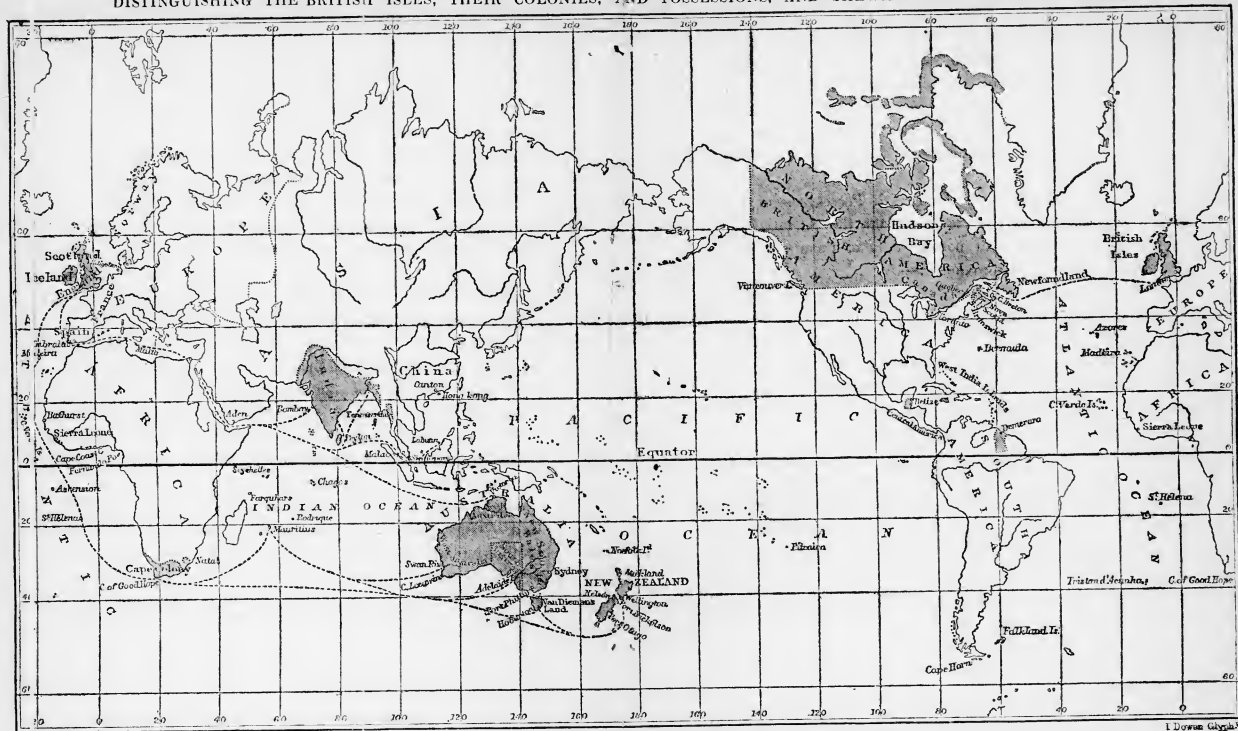
A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

We have shaded all the British Colonies on the map to shew their extent more clearly. See what a vast space on the world's surface they occupy. Look at Great Britain and Ireland. What mere dots on the ocean they appear, and yet they contain 30 millions of inhabitants; many times more Britons than all the British possessions put together, exclusive of India, vast as those possessions are. These British possessions altogether occupy, you will see, nearly a quarter of the globe; and yet, were the 30 millions to emigrate to them at once, and leave England, Scotland, and Ireland empty, we might all be lost among their unexplored wilds.

Exclusive of the territories governed by the East India Company, the Colonial empire of Great Britain contains between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of square miles; an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India added together. Of this last space, about 1,000,000 of square miles have been divided into 40 different colonies, each with a separate government; 4 of them are in Europe, 5 in North America, 15 in the West Indies, 3 in South America, 5 in Africa and its vicinity, 3 among the Asiatic Islands, and 5 in Australia and New Zealand. The population of these Colonies does not exceed 5,000,000. Of this number about 2,500,000 are of European race, of whom 500,000 are French, about 350,000 are Ionians and Maltese, a few are Dutch or Spaniards, and the remainder, amounting to about 1,600,000, are of English, Irish, or Scotch descent. Of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the Colonies, who are not of European race, about 1,400,000 are Cingalese and other inhabitants of Ceylon, and 1,100,000 are of African origin.

"Mr. C. Buller, speaking in 1843 on systematic colonization, showed that the rate of consumption of British produce and manufactures per head of the population, is very much greater in British colonies than in other countries. In 1844 continental Europe, with a population of about 220,000,000 of inhabitants, did not consume more than £24,000,000 worth of British produce and manufactures, whilst our

A MAP OF THE WORLD, DISTINGUISHING THE BRITISH ISLES, THEIR COLONIES, AND POSSESSIONS, AND SHEWING THE TRACKS TO THEM.



A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE BRITISH COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.

Europe.
Channel Islands.
F. Eligoland.
Gibraltar, Malta and Gozo.
I. nian Islands.
Africa.
Fathurst on the Gambia and posts.
S. erra Leone.
Cape Coast Castle & posts.
S. uth Africa—Cape Colony.
Natal.

South Atlantic Ocean.
Fernando Po.
Ascension.
St. Helena.
Tristan d'Acunha.
Falkland Islands.
Indian Ocean.
Mauritius.
Rodrigue Island.
Seychelles Islands.
Chagos Islands.

Asia.
Aken.
Bombay.
B-ngal.
Malacca.
Ceylon.
Martaban.
Tenasserim.
Pulo Penang Island.
Malacca Province.
Wellesley Province.
Singapore Province.

Australia.
Labuan.
Canton Factories.
Hong Kong.
New South Wales.
South Australia.
West Australia.
Port Philip.
North Australia.
Van Diemen's Land.

Norfolk Island.
New Zealand.
South America.
Guiana.
Demgrra.
Essequibo.
Berbice.
Central America.
British Honduras—Belize.

West India Islands.
Trinidad.
Tobago.
Grenada.
Grenadines.
Barbadoes.
St. Vincent.
St. Lucia.
Dominica.
Antigua.
Barbua.

Anguilla.
Virgin Islands (partly).
St. Christopher's.
Montserrat.
Nevis.
Jamaica.
Bahamas.
Bermudas
North America.
Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton.
New Brunswick.
Lower Canada.
Upper Canada.
Hudson's Bay Territory.
Labrador.
Newfoundland.
Anticosti Island.
Prince Edward's Island.
Vancouver's Island.

Colonies, (including the United States) with a population not exceeding 25,000,000, consumed £16,000,000 worth of our goods. Therefore the rate of consumption of our goods did not exceed 2s. 2d. a head in Continental Europe; it amounted to 8s. a head in the United States, and £1. 12s. a head in our own Colonies. It cannot be denied that they are most excellent markets for our goods."—*Times*, July 26, 1848.

The nearest of our Colonies are the British Possessions of North America. They extend, as you may see, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, but a very small portion only of them are settled. They are divided into several provinces:—

1. *Lower Canada*, to the north of the mighty river St. Lawrence. It was conquered from the French, and a great portion of the inhabitants are French in language and habits, and are of the Romish religion. The land is generally fertile, and diversified with mountains and plains, embracing scenery of the most magnificent kind. The climate, in the short summer, is very hot, and in winter very cold; but whatever are its drawbacks it has many advantages.

2. *Upper Canada* lies to the north of the great lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The land is densely wooded, and before a settler can put the plough into the ground, he must clear it with his axe of its giant trees, to which the oaks and elms of England are mere shrubs. When this is done it proves very fertile, and will richly repay his toil. In winter the snow lies thickly on the ground, and the lakes are covered with ice; but the air is pure, and there are seldom the cutting winds which we feel at home. It has an advantage over Lower Canada by having a far shorter winter; and as the spring hurries on, the snow disappears, and the flowers burst forth with a rapidity unknown in Europe.

Food is plentiful, and as those who seek for employment can easily find it with fair wages, the Colonists can afford to buy thick clothing and live in warm houses. It is, therefore, a very good country for hardy and industrious persons accustomed to bear cold, who can use an axe and carpenter's saw, and do not mind roughing it. Unfortunately, large districts are inhabited by men to whom the name of

Squatters has been given, who reside miles away from each other on land not their own, but where they have by chance thought fit to cut down the trees, and raise a few acres of wheat. Here they live away from all communion with the world, from one end of the year to the other, unvisited by any religious instructor, or other than the most ignorant, till they and their children grow up almost as barbarous as the Indians in whose hands they dwell, without their virtues, and with all the vices of their old land. Although the voyage from England to the St. Lawrence lasts only four or five weeks, it must be remembered, that after landing, a long journey is to be performed, before the new comer has a tolerable certainty of finding employment; but notwithstanding any objections to it, it is a fine field for emigration. Upper and Lower Canada are under one government; Toronto, on Lake Ontario, is the capital.

3. *New Brunswick*, to the South of the St. Lawrence. It is a fine country, thickly covered with forests, which supply the timber for an extensive trade. It is a good country for the emigrant, and is becoming rapidly populated and civilized, though of course there is not the space he will find in Upper Canada.

4. *Nova Scotia* is a peninsula, and the nearest to England of her North American provinces. It has an extensive trade in timber, and good axemen can find employment. It has also an extensive trade in fish, but the land is not in general very fertile, and the climate is of course in winter very cold; emigrants do not go there in great numbers. Still many a hardy colonist, centuries to come, will there find ample reward for his labour. The island of *Cape Breton* is under the same government.

5. *Prince Edward's Island* is in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. The land is very fertile, and though in winter the ground is for many months covered with snow, from its peculiar position the cold is never intense, and the air is deliciously pure, from the fogs being caught up by the high land of Cape Breton, which lies seaward of it.

6. *Newfoundland*, a large island to the North of the above-mentioned Colonies, is celebrated for the vast quantities of cod fish caught on its coasts, and all the inhabitants are connected in some

vay with that trade. The climate is considered healthy; but except during the short summer, it is of course cold.

These six Colonies are the coldest possessed by Great Britain, and one but those prepared to rough it for a time should venture to them. North and West of Canada the territory of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company is found, and the land is wandered over by tribes of Red Indians, who are generally on friendly terms with the British. On the shores of the Pacific is situated the Colombia settlement, about which the British and United States Governments were nearly quarrelling not long since, but no emigrant from England would think of crossing the Rocky Mountains to get there. You will find an island on the west coast of America called *Vancouver's Island*. It has lately been discovered to contain rich fields of coal; and as the land is also fertile, and it lies but slightly out of the line of the western route to China, the British government have, it is said, determined to allow some Company to colonize it.

7. *The Bermudas*.—We must not forget these beautiful islands, with a delicious climate, about 600 miles from the American coast; but they are small, and offer few inducements to the general class of emigrants to settle there.

8. *The West India Islands*, about twenty in number, *Honduras*, and *British Guiana* on the north-east coast of South America, we will class under one head. They produce sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco; but few Europeans can live for any length of time employed in their cultivation. The experiment has more than once been tried, and nearly all the English colonists who attempted to work in the burning sun, died in a few months.

9. England has lately commenced colonizing the *Falkland Islands*, off the extreme South of America. The climate is cool, but not so damp as is generally supposed; and in summer it is very dry and healthy. No trees grow there, but cattle increase rapidly, and the pasturage is good. Strong winds are prevalent. Those who do not desire a warm climate, may probably find ample employment and a happy home there.

We must not forget a little island on the wide ocean between the

Capes of Good Hope and Horn, called *Tristan d'Acunha*; several Europeans reside on it, and we understood that an English gentleman, feeling the benefit he may be to those ignorant people, is on the point of leaving all the comforts of England to reside among them, in order to teach them the word of God, to instruct and civilize them.

10. We will class under one head several islands in the Pacific inhabited by English, such as *Pitcairn's Island*, the abode of the survivors from the crew of the *Bounty*, and others, but they are of too little importance, and are too distant to be considered as fields for colonization from England.

Next we must describe one of the most important of the British possessions—the vast Island of *New Holland*, or *Australia* as it is also called. Look at the map. It is about 3500 miles wide from East to West, and 2000 miles from North to South, being nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It was discovered about 240 years ago, and it was visited at different times by Dampier and Captain Cook, but no settlement of Europeans was made there till January, 1788, little more than 60 years ago, when Captain Phillip, R. N., in charge of a large body of convicts, landed on the shores of Port Jackson, a large inlet on the Eastern coast. The city he founded is called *Sydney*, and the whole Colony, which is far larger than Great Britain, is called *New South Wales*.

When the fleet left England it was intended that the settlement should be formed in Botany Bay, a large bay to the South of Port Jackson; but as the land thereabouts is barren, and there is no water, the spot where the city now stands was chosen instead. Australia has several deep indentations, and two large gulfs,—that of Carpentaria on the North, and the Gulf of St. Vincent on the South. On the shore of the latter stands the flourishing town of Adelaide. The Murray is by far the largest river, and is navigable for boats for many hundred miles, but it runs into Lake Victoria, which cannot be entered by vessels. The next river in point of size and importance is the Swan River, in Western Australia, of which Perth is the capital; and then come the Hunter, Clarence, Hawkesbury, &c., in New South Wales, to the North of Sydney. The greater part of the land from the coast of New Holland to many hundred miles into

the interior appears to be very fertile, but on the South there is a comparatively barren tract extending all the way from the boundaries of South Australia to those of Western Australia. The interior has never yet been explored, but from the circumstance of the wind in summer, when blowing over it, invariably proving hot, it is supposed to be a sandy desert, like the great Desert of Sahara in Africa. Till this circumstance was observed, it was supposed that a large lake existed in the centre, communicating with the Indian Sea by a deep gulf or some mighty river. New Holland now contains four distinct Settlements or Colonies.

11. The first founded and the largest is *New South Wales*, on the Eastern coast. The capital is Sydney, now a large flourishing town, on the shores of Port Jackson. There are also several other considerable towns in various parts of the interior. It is celebrated for its sleep walks, which are perhaps the finest in the world. It grows corn in abundance; the orange, and vine, and tobacco plant flourish, as do all English fruits; and in the Northern districts, nearer the equator, sugar and rice and all tropical plants can be produced. Indeed, a settlement is now forming to cultivate these productions. Certain portions are subject at intervals to severe droughts; when sleep and cattle die, and corn is withered. As the Colony was unhappily founded by convicts, (the improper seeds of an empire), every man who goes there ought to endeavour to improve its condition, and to keep a strict watch over himself, that he yield not to the temptations of vice.

12. The second in point of age is *Western Australia*, commonly called the Swan River Settlement, which includes King George's Sound. It is thinly populated, owing to an error in its first formation. The country is well adapted for cattle grazing and horse breeding, as well as for the cultivation of corn. Its woods are also very fine, and the timber is well suited for cabinet making. The settlers are men of high character, and it is well adapted for the respectable colonist, and is now making rapid progress.

13. The third established was *South Australia*, of which Adelaide is the capital. The farmer, the shepherd, the grazier, the miner can all find employment for their capital or their hands. It suffered

many misfortunes at first starting, but is now a very flourishing settlement.

14. The fourth, till lately considered part of New South Wales, is *Australia Felix* commonly called the Port Philip district, of which Melbourne is the capital. It is henceforth to be called the Province of Victoria. It seems to possess all the advantages of New South Wales, with a cooler climate and greater abundance of rain. It is less subject to severe droughts; it does not produce tropical fruits; it has fine grazing lands, and is bounded on the North by a ridge of lofty mountains often covered with snow. We must observe that native tribes of blacks are scattered all over New Holland, and though they seldom annoy the settlers, if ill-treated they will revenge themselves by murdering the white man when they can find him alone beyond the settled districts.

15. There is also another province so close to New Holland that for a long time it was considered part of it, called *Van Diemen's Land*, or *Tasmania*. It is very nearly the size of Ireland, but does not contain as many inhabitants as Dublin. It is separated from the main land by Bass's Straits, about one hundred miles across. The chief town is called Hobart Town, on the South; and there is also a large town called Launceston on the beautiful river Tamar on the North. It has for some years been made the sole convict settlement, and has suffered accordingly. Half its population are, or have been, convicts. Again we say to those who go there, beware of their faults, and do your utmost to improve them. Remember that they are brethren; do not treat them as outcasts, but still recollect that "evil communication corrupts good manners;" rather by your own honest, pious behaviour set them an example which they may follow. The natives have been entirely swept away from this island, so that not one remains. There is, to the East of New Holland, a fine but small island called Norfolk Island, now used as an appendant penal settlement of the Australian Colonies.

16. To the East and South again, some twelve days' sail from Sydney, are the magnificent islands of *New Zealand*, containing numerous British settlements. Auckland, in the North, is the seat of government; Wellington, on the south of the North Island; Nelson, oppo-

ste Wellington, on the north of the Middle Island; and the Scotch settlement of Otago, on the east coast, about the middle of the Middle Island. The South Island is small, and not inhabited.

The land in New Zealand is in general hilly, and not only thickly timbered, but covered with a dense scrub, which it requires considerable labour to remove, indeed it is impossible to penetrate through it without the aid of the axe. On some of the low lands and valleys there are no trees, and a sort of fern grows in great profusion. When this is cleared away there is fine pasture for cattle and sheep. The mountains are very lofty, and some in the Middle Island are covered with eternal snow. The rivers are of considerable size and depth. The scenery is beautiful, and often very grand, and the climate is not to be surpassed in the world. With these undoubted advantages the colonist must expect the drawbacks of having the presence of a warlike race of natives, and of not being able to put the plough in the ground till he has spent from 5*l.* to 8*l.* in clearing it, unless he can manfully use the axe himself.

The natives of New Zealand throughout all the islands are supposed not to number more than one hundred thousand people, or about four persons to every three square miles, and they are gradually abandoning their former savage habits. Unhappily too they are gradually decreasing before the presence of the European.

It is proposed to form the settlement of Canterbury, in a large valley about fifty miles from Wellington, or else in the northern part of the South Island.

The provinces we have mentioned comprise what are called the Australasian Colonies of Great Britain, and among them the intended emigrants may find every variety of soil, climate, and occupation. In the warmest, the sugar cane, rice, and tobacco flourish; further south are found orange trees, vineyards, olive trees, Indian corn; and again, still further from the equator, wheat, oats, barley, and all the productions of England grow luxuriantly. In every part of New Holland are found rich pastures for sheep and cattle and horses; and in South Australia, Australia Felix, and New Zealand, mines of copper and lead are actively worked; the timber of the latter country is particularly fine, and the coasts of all afford plenty of occupation for fisher-

men, and the colonial shipping for sailors; indeed, in the last sixty years a new world has sprung into existence, and the more who go out the greater demand is there for fresh labourers. Neither we nor our children's children need have any fear of competition.

We have again to remark, that although most of these lands have been inhabited by wild ignorant tribes, who have receded before the approach of the white man, yet that these savages seldom injure their invaders unless first attacked. We say so with shame and sorrow, but there is no doubt that the so-called civilized man has often treated the savage with great cruelty; and not content with driving him from his hunting ground, and the rivers where he fished, he has shot him down with no more compunction than the wild beast of the field. Some people have an idea that the blacks often carry off the white women and children. This is a tale which arises from ignorance. We regret to say that the poor blacks, or red men, might with more justice complain that their women were carried away by the whites.

17. We can scarcely mention our vast possessions in *India* under the head of a British Colony, for although thousands of our countrymen reside there, there are few but expect to return; they are mere sojourners in the land, not colonists.

18. The British Government sells lands in the magnificent Island of *Ceylon*, on the East coast of India; and also in *Hong Kong*, on the coast of China; but in neither of those islands will British agriculturists find themselves at home.

19. Sir James Brooke, the English Rajah or Governor of Sarawak, in the vast Island of Borneo in the Indian Seas, is rather civilizing the inhabitants he found on it than colonizing it with British; though he has invited a few intelligent merchants and others to settle there. We are however colonizing the Island of *Labuan*, off the same coast, as a naval station.

20. We have also in the same seas, at the extreme end of the Peninsula of Malacca, the valuable Colony of *Singapore*, established by Sir Stamford Raffles, one of the most enlightened men of his day.

and one of the best governors who ever lived; and on the same Peninsula we have other extensive tracts.

21. We have still to mention the sugar-producing island of the *Mauritius*, conquered from the French, some days' sail from Madagascar; the *Seychelles*, &c.

22. *The Cape of Good Hope* is a very important British Colony, at the Southernmost part of Africa. The climate is perfect, and the soil is very good. It produces fine crops of wheat, and cattle and sheep flourish. We conquered it from the Dutch, large numbers of which nation still inhabit it; but they are perfectly contented under our rule. It is a favourite Colony for settlers, as land is very cheap. In its neighbourhood are found the tribes of the diminutive Bushmen, the Zoolas, and the Caffres, with whom a peace has lately been established. To the East is situated the new and promising Colony of *Natal*.

23. *The Island of St. Helena* is passed on the voyage from England to the Cape of Good Hope. The climate is excellent, but it is already well populated.

24. And then come our possessions on the *Western coast of Africa*, the burial place of most Englishmen who attempt to live there.

25. *In Europe*, Great Britain possesses the Island of Heligoland; the Channel Islands; Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo in the Mediterranean Sea; and the Ionian Islands, on the Western Coast of Greece, are under her protection. But these can scarcely be called Colonies, as they were already thickly peopled when they came into her possession.

We have now finished our rough sketch of the British possessions in every part of the world.*

* We purpose to give another Number, with a longer account of all Colonies suited for present colonization, that the intending emigrant may better select the one likely to please him; and we shall then bring out a series of Numbers, each containing a full description of one of the Colonies, and written by persons who have resided in it.

SELECTION OF A COLONY.

It will thus be seen that the emigrant has a wide choice for selection. Every man may suit his own taste as to climate and soil.

Those who like cold weather, can go to North America; those who prefer a hot climate, and have any wish to get out of the world, may select the coast of Africa or Ceylon; and those who think they shall enjoy a temperate region and constant summer, will not be disappointed if they go to one of the Australasian Colonies, or the Cape. We shall endeavour to give a true account of each in future Numbers, and then let our readers choose for themselves.

HOW TO GET THERE.

It is no easy matter to choose, or when we have chosen, to be able to get to one of the wide scattered places we may wish; for the broad seas are between us and them. Now if we could hoist sail on old England, and take it a cruise round to all those Colonies, people might walk off conveniently to the one they prefer, and our island would come back to her place opposite France, all the lighter and happier for the excursion, for there would be more employment, more food, and better wages for those who remain. But though this cannot be, we have, however, ships to carry us; but the owners of the ships must be paid, and the difficulty is to find money to pay them, and to pay for the provisions required for the voyage.

As the Government have no money to spare, and the Parliament will not allow the nation to be taxed to supply the funds, so those who wish to go must find means among themselves; and those who remain behind, and will benefit by their departure, must help them. We will suppose that the intending emigrant has chosen one of the

Australian Colonies, for there labour is at present most in demand. The voyage occupies about four months. The expense, including provisions, is about 14*l.* for each person, and the outfit costs about 5*l.* more. The proceeds of all land sold in Australia are employed in carrying out emigrants, but it is found very insufficient for the purpose, and we think it very unfair that the Colonists, from whom the money comes, should bear all the expense, while the mother country does not contribute any thing. It comes to this: When the funds arising from the sale of lands have come to an end, as they soon must, no more people can go, and we must rot at home, or share the expense. Every person who is, under the present regulations, allowed a free passage, is obliged to find an outfit, and we propose that each man and woman shall subscribe 6*l.* towards the passage, 1*l.* of which will be spent in bedding and mess utensils, which they will be allowed to take on shore. Thus the real subscription will be 5*l.* towards the whole 14*l.* However, those who can raise more than this should do so, and they should fairly have the first choice of a passage. This money must be raised from the emigrant's own means, by the sale of his furniture, or through clubs or parishes, or loans from landlords and other friends, who know him and have confidence in his honest wish to repay them. The Society for the Promotion of Colonization has been formed to forward this object, and the desire of its members is to give every assistance and advice in their power to the intended emigrant, and to go between him and the Government in arranging his passage to the Colony. It is clear that it cannot help him with much money, as the subscribers are mostly landlords, who will have generally dependants and others long known to them, whom they will nominate for passages; all it can do, therefore, is in most cases only to give advice and information, and to form machinery through the means of which the intended emigrant may find means to assist himself. It is therefore establishing Branch Societies throughout the kingdom, and when emigrants are assisted by their friendly clubs, it will receive through its agents in the Colony the sums they may wish to repay to such clubs.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE.

The first thing a man must do when he has made up his mind to emigrate, is to send to the Central Society, Trinity Chambers, No. 7, Charing Cross, or to the Branch Society in his own county, for a paper, which he will fill up, to afford a description of himself and family, and when he has done so he must return it. In the mean time he must look about for the best means of raising the required amount. As soon as he receives notice of his being accepted he will prepare for his departure, by paying his debts, if he has any, and then collecting the sum by means of the various sources we have mentioned. He will next be told the port to which he must proceed, and the day he must leave home, for which he must be ready. He and his family must have all their clothes mended, washed clean, well dried, and packed tightly away in small chests, with their names painted on the outside. The quantity of clothing which an emigrant must have, with other regulations to be observed before leaving the country, and also on board ship, is to be found in the publications of the Society.

Persons must not confound Her Majesty's Land and Colonial Commissioners with the Society for the Promotion of Colonization. The first is a Government office; the last a Society of private individuals, united together to do what they believe is their duty. The Government assists the emigrants recommended by the Society, by paying part of their passage-money and sending them out in their ships, which are admirably regulated.

The emigrant will probably remain one or two days in lodgings before going on board. This time he and his family must employ in getting rid of the dust of their journey. Let them bathe, if possible, in warm water, and use soap freely from head to foot. Put on fresh clothes and wash the others. Start clean,—remember cleanliness is next to godliness. The health of all your family, and of every body on board, depends upon it. The dreadful mortality on board the emigrant ships to Canada was much owing to the want of it. Think

of the 16,000 who died out of 150,000, making the voyage to North America, and of the 10,000 who were sent back by the United States because they were too sick and old to work, while not one in a hundred on an average die on the long voyage to Australia. This fact speaks well for the regulations on board the Commissioners' ships. Again, we must urge on you to remember that they were made for your good and benefit, and that it is the duty of the Surgeon-Superintendent to see them carried out. Every Government emigrant ship is now provided with a library, and we trust will soon be with a well-educated schoolmaster. Among other things, every man, and every boy too, should have a good strong knife fastened with a yard round his neck. A clean and a dirty clothes-bag is very necessary. Also we advise every female emigrant and every bachelor to bring a bag with needles, thread, tape, buttons, bits of cloth and linen, &c., to mend their clothes; old clothes well patched are respectable, but ragged clothes ought never to be seen. It would be better to wash all outside clothes, even woollen ones, before going on board. It must be remembered, that if any thing is wet with salt water it will always remain wet at sea, and be unhealthy to wear. Bedding and all clothes should therefore be kept carefully dry on board, and exposed to the air as often as possible. As a general rule, a bachelor, who may have to travel far for work, should have as little luggage as possible; but a family man may find a few common tools useful, to enable him to build his hut, or make his furniture.

Remember whatever has been your trade at home, you must be prepared, if necessary, to follow some other in the Colony. Weavers make excellent shepherds. London shopmen turn into daring cattle drivers; hair-cutters into sheep-shearers. Every man must try to do his best, and to turn his hand to whatever he sees is wanted or his master wishes. Many a lord's son has built his own hut and sheared his own sheep, dug up his garden, and followed his plough. A jack-of-all-trades is the man to succeed in a new Colony. In a new Colony nothing is degrading but idleness and dishonesty.

We need scarcely point out that every person, when he thinks of emigrating, is about to take a very important step, and that he should

behave himself in all things with becoming seriousness. Let all his thoughts be turned to the subject, and let him remember that every thing depends upon himself. All we, or any other body of men, can do, is to put him in the right way; but further than that, if he will not help himself, we cannot. Those who have not got courage, perseverance, and trust in God; who are not industrious, honest, and intelligent, had better go to the workhouse than to the Colonies. But again we say, those who have got these qualities are sure to find all that a moderate man can require. We warn you, however, that masters are not at all likely to be able to pay the high wages they have done, (about £25, £30, and £40 per annum, with rations), but food must always be plentiful, and the labourer will always get amply sufficient wages to house and clothe his family comfortably, and lay by enough to give his children an education, and to fit them out in the world. What more can you require? This we may safely promise you. Are you likely to find this at home? Is it, then, not well worth while to cross the seas to secure it?

Some people are frightened by the thoughts of the length of the voyage, but all who make it are surprised to find how quickly it is over. For the first week there is the sea-sickness, which makes people feel very wretched for the time, but is soon over. Then there is the novelty of the life; while few do not take pleasure in looking on the wide ocean; the approach of a strange ship, the appearance of the distant land, the fish which rise to the surface from their deep homes, the birds which come as visitors from far-off regions. The time flies quickly by, too, in making the acquaintance of your fellow-voyagers, the greater number of whom have never met before. All characters will be found; most of them good, we trust, but if there are any bad, avoid them. Then there are the various regulations of the ship to attend to,—the schooling, reading, mending clothes, and other occupations, which so fill up people's time that they seldom find the day long enough. We know some people who have made the voyage out and home right round the world four or five times, till they think no more of running out to Australia than of making a summer excursion to Margate. Neither the length of the voyage nor

the savages should frighten any body, and those who are frightened are not worth the cost of their passage.

A young man, when he thinks of emigrating, should look out for an active, industrious good girl to become his wife. He will not be so rich a man, perhaps, at the end of six months as if he were a bachelor, but he will be far richer at the end of two years, and far happier from the first. There are no hardships in a Bush-life which a woman will not gladly endure with a man she loves; and many ladies, who have been delicately brought up at home, have gone out with their husbands and are living contentedly and gladly far away up the country. We say, to whatever rank you belong,—marry. How many a young couple are pining away because prudence forbids them to marry? How much better would it be for them were they to make up their minds to emigrate, and they would then have no fear for the future.

VOYAGE OUT—THE EMIGRANT SHIP.

The pain of parting from the land of our birth and from those we love is great, but remember that you can still keep up a constant communication with your friends, and the Society will gladly forward letters to or from any of the emigrants it sends out. Many of you have probably never seen a ship, with her high black sides rising from the water, and her tall masts. As you climb up the side you will be surprised at the appearance of the deck, which is the roof of your house, then, as it is, crowded with boats and packages boxes, sheep and pigs, and other live and dead stock. You will see three or four square holes or hatchways, with ladders leading to the rooms, or cabins, as they are called, below. The between decks is divided into three compartments; the centre is for the married couples and their children, the fore-part for the bachelors, the after part for the unmarried women. The sleeping places are arranged on each side, and there is a long table in the centre. As soon as the emigrants get on board, their

proper berths will be pointed out to them. The first thing they must do is to hang up their bags, their great coats, and cloaks, in their proper places, and to stow their chests where they will be able to find them, and to secure everything, so that when the ship begins to tumble about they may not move. Again, we must urge on you the duty of attending to the regulations of the superintendent. Your safety, health, and comfort depend on your obedience to orders. Regularity is everything. Think what confusion there would be if 250 people chose to do exactly as they wished. These regulations are for the good of all, as every man of sense will at once see.

At last the passengers, and their luggage, and provisions are got off, the pilot comes on board, the sails are set, and the gallant ship, with her freight of nearly three hundred human beings, glides out of the harbour. The white cliffs of Old England are seen for the last time, and the broad ocean is around you. Now commences the life you must lead for four months. The regulations of the Commissioners will shew some of your duties. We should advise all to find occupations, and to learn something of as many new trades as they can;—none will come amiss. Give what knowledge you have, and get what you can in return. By all means teach those to read and write who cannot, and perfect yourself;—the schoolmaster will advise you how best to set about it. The library will be of great use; read all the books through and through. The women, as well as the men, should learn how to make baskets and mats in different ways. You will find the baskets very useful in keeping your cottages neat, instead of having everything tumbling about, as is too often the case. A little knowledge of tailoring will also be very useful to men and women. The men and boys should get the ship's carpenter, or any carpenters on board, to teach them how to use the common tools, the hatchet and saw. Every man should know how to build his own hut; and to put up its door and window securely enough for a warm climate. Also they should learn how to knot and splice, and to secure a rope in a variety of ways; this knowledge will be of service on many occasions. The young men should also learn from the seamen the names

of all the ropes and sails; why the sails are set in a particular way; how the rudder acts on the ship, &c. &c.: they may find the knowledge very valuable, and perhaps occasions may arrive when they may be of the greatest assistance to the crew. They should, if allowed, go aloft and lay out on the yards; indeed many would soon become useful hands. All should exercise their arms every day by hanging on to ropes, or a spar slung across the deck. Even the weak will quickly find their muscles strengthened with such exercise, aided by good food and fresh air. They should also, when allowed, run round the decks and keep their legs in use. Let them also look at the map every day, and see whereabouts they are on the surface of the globe. Those who can write should keep an account of what happens every day; of what they think, of what they learn. We might mention fifty other things you may do on the voyage; perhaps in another Number we may give some more detailed advice on the subject; but if you do as we have already told you, a voyage of a year would pass quickly away.

One important point to be observed for the happiness and comfort of all, is to bear with the faults and tempers of your ship-mates. Few men are perfect, and sea-sickness does not improve a person's temper.

You must be prepared for all sorts of weathers. Generally the sky will be bright, the sun warm, and the sea smooth; but storms may come,—the wind may howl, the waves may rise, and the ship may tumble about as if she was ready to fall to pieces; but you need not be afraid; trust in God; the captain is a good seaman, the crew are brave, and the ship is sound. Storms seldom last more than three days, and the sea will be again calm as before.

Now look at the map. After passing out of the Channel between England and France, we cross the Bay of Biscay, and at a distance run past the Coast of Portugal, then a bit of Spain and Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean; then we are off the sandy Coast of Africa. We shall perhaps come in sight of the lofty cliffs of the island of Madeira, which is celebrated for the wine produced there. We may then put into the harbour of Porto Praya, in St. Jago, one

of the Cape de Verde islands; both belong to Portugal. Here we shall get fresh water, fresh provisions, and oranges as many as a man can carry for sixpence.

We shall probably be six weeks before we round the Cape of Good Hope. The weather has been growing gradually warmer and warmer, and will continue so for some time after we have crossed the Line, when the sun will be directly over our heads. We may also see St. Helena, the little rocky island where Napoleon ended his days. Two or three weeks after passing the Line, we shall find the weather growing cooler, till at last we shall gladly put on our thick coats again. At last we round the Cape of Good Hope. This is the time to expect storms and rough seas; but sometimes the wind is moderate, and the ocean calm, and we have known voyages made from Australia to England with the sea as calm as in the Thames. If we are bound for the Cape we steer for Cape Town; but if not, we continue our voyage towards Cape Leeuwen, the westernmost point of New Holland, and the chances are that no land is seen till we make it. Sometimes voyages are made from England to Australia without once even seeing land. You sail on, on, on, for four months, till you are surprised that the captain is able to find his way without a land-mark to guide him. He discovers his way on the map or chart by calculating how far and in what direction the ship has sailed each day. But he trusts rather to seeing with his instrument how high the sun is each day at noon: and he knows that when it is so much higher than it is in England, he is so much further from England, or rather so much further south. We can all tell by the almanack when the sun will rise; well, he has an almanack, and a clock which goes very correctly. The sun rises in the east, and attains a certain height in the heavens at a different hour as places are more to the east or west. By means of his sextant he sees how high it has got; and by looking at his clock he sees the hour it is in London. If the sun is higher than it would be in London, at that hour, he knows that he has got further to the east; if lower, to the west. Thus, when he passes the Cape, though the clock says it is eight, by the sun it will be past nine; and when he reaches Australia, at that hour it will be night. The sun, the moon,

and stars are to him quite as certain marks to guide his course, as are the church steeple and the chimney of the manor-house to those on shore. And in cloudy weather, when he cannot see them, he still knows by the compass the direction he is going, and by his log line the rate at which the ship sails. This description will give you some idea of the principles of Navigation, by which the captain guides the ship across the ocean. Thus you see there is nothing to be afraid of in making a voyage, and generally people are almost sorry when it is over.

If you are bound for the Swan River, you will meet the land further north than Cape Leeuwen; but if for South Australia, you will coast along at a considerable distance from the Coast of New Holland, which in that part, for many hundred miles, is very barren and uninhabited, and only one enterprising traveller has ever passed by land from Adelaide to King George's Sound not far from Cape Leeuwen. Look now at the map, the Gulf you see is the Gulf of St. Vincent, with Kangaroo Island at its mouth, and on its shore stands Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. Further on are Bass's Straits, Port Phillip on the left, and Tasmania on the right, and then round to the left is the long coast line of New South Wales. When you land at any of these places, you do not feel that you have landed on a foreign shore, you see English men and women, and hear English spoken, you observe English houses, English shops, English carriages, and English boats, in fact it is difficult to persuade yourself that you have sailed half round the world when you see so slight a difference. It seems rather a dream, or that you have only gone from one English county to another. We wish that the change had been greater, and that all the vices of the old country had been left behind; but unhappily it is not so, and we therefore advise you to quit the towns as fast as you possibly can. The real change is when you get into the country, and then we assure you the change is for the better. There you will have plenty of room, plenty of work, and plenty of food. Make up your minds to get there as quickly as possible, even to go two or three hundred miles up the country. Remember if you dig deep enough into the earth you are sure to find a full pot of gold,

whether in Canada, the Cape, New Zealand, or Australia. No man ever grew rich who expected to find gold on the ground. The great difference between England and her Colonies is, that *here* industry does not always meet with a reward, *there* it never fails to put food into the mouth, plenty of clothing on the back, and a cottage roof over the head.

We will leave for our following Numbers descriptions of the entrances to the harbours of Adelaide, Sydney, Hobart Town, &c.

• For the present we bid you farewell.

CHARACTER OF A GOOD COLONIST.

To become a successful Colonist, a man should possess good health and strength, good spirits, and good humour, great forethought, great judgment, great perseverance, great courage, and a firm trust in Providence; and with these, as his stock-in-trade, if he beforehand gain all the information to be gained of the land he is about to visit, it will not be his own fault if he do not get good returns for the capital he employs. Droughts or blight may come, it is true, and destroy the produce of his fields; but the man of forethought, knowing that such an infliction has before occurred in that land, will have a reserve of his capital in store to meet the emergency; so likewise murrain may visit his sheep or cattle, but he will be prepared for the consequences. He will not speculate unless he can bear the loss of the venture, because he knows that though large profits may sometimes be made, at others no returns may be forthcoming. His land will be fertile, and his produce will find a good market; for he will have selected the first by a thorough inspection in person and from his own judgment, or from that of some one in whose knowledge and honesty he has good reason to place confidence; and not without due regard to having water-carriage, or some sure means of conveying the latter to a market, either then existing, or which will assuredly before long spring up: and he will ascertain that good

water exists at hand, that the air is pure, and free from damp ; for he knows that health depends on these circumstances, and that without it wealth is valueless. His object is to lead a happy life, and to make those around him happy and contented ; to do his duty to God and man ; and when he dies, to feel that he has not lived in vain ; and that those he leaves behind him will follow in his steps, will be virtuous and prosperous in this world, and will meet him again in that Great Colony, where all the righteous who have ever lived will be collected together. The savages in his neighbourhood will not injure him, for he has treated them with humanity—as his fellow-men ; and they will protect him from their fellows at a distance ; the fame of the good white man goes abroad, and he plants the first seeds of civilization among them. If they are by nature fierce and savage, his forethought and courage make him prepare to defeat their attacks, till he can prove to them that he is their friend. His equals respect him ; and he can always, if he requires it, gain credit, for he is known to be honourable and wise. His good humour and good nature enliven his family circle, and all who come casually within its focus. If accidents, against which human forethought cannot guard, occur, he receives their infliction with an unrepining spirit, he exerts all his energies to recover from them ; his fellow-men are willing to aid him ; and while life remains he is engaged in the manly struggle ; and at last, if death claims the victory, he yields without trembling to his fate, knowing that God is just, and will protect those he leaves behind.

A man, to be a good Colonist, must be no slave to routine. He must be ready for every emergency ; his previous acquirements may be of little use to him, except in having sharpened his wits ; he must be ready to put off all his former habits, and to adopt such as are most suited to his new career, except his religion and morality, as they are adapted to all states of life. He must be willing to turn his hand to any thing ; to plough, to shear, to build or dig, to abandon all the physical luxuries of civilized life, but to preserve the refinement of mind and manner which he gained in the world he has quitted. The Colonist who was a gentleman in England, not only

remains so in the Bush, but takes a higher grade if possible, though his mansion is a log-lut, and his wealth is in flocks and herds ; for he is a more independent man, and he can afford to be more liberal. He is no longer engaged in a struggle with the world ; he no longer fears being pressed down below his proper level ; he has no favours to ask for—no votes to give ; he will not have to petition for posts at Court, nor offices under the Government for his sons—of daughters, the more he has the better ; for all are certain to marry enterprising spirited gentlemen like himself ; and thus to form a happy family society around him. He knows that he shall float calmly and boldly along the stream of life, respected by himself, and respected and loved by others, till his course, run in honour, is ended in satisfaction ; and as his children and grandchildren surround his death-bed, he feels that he has played his part well in life, and has not lived in vain.

The wise Colonist remembers that he is a colonist, and not a mere *adventurer* or *sojourner* in the land for the purpose of reaping a fortune, and then returning to the country from whence he came. He never looks back, but he keeps the future steadily in sight. That way lies his road. He is to create a *home* for his declining years, an *heritage* for his children. He feels that a British Colony is a part of the British Empire ; that he lives under the same laws and the same institutions as his fellow subjects—those laws and those institutions which he loves ; he feels that he is every whit a Briton, and that his children are so, although his eyes may never again rest on the green fields and waving woods of England ; though his children may never see the spot where he was born. He is not a cosmopolite ; he does not pretend to love every nation and every land as much as his own ; but he considers that the laws and institutions of the honest, brave, and hardy Saxon race make England what she is, and all those he has with him. He soon learns to love his homestead in Australia or Canada, as much as the estate which may have descended to him from a long line of ancestors, but from which stern necessity has compelled him to part. His children call the land of his adoption their own dear home ; and he looks with pride and satisfaction on the rich fields, the orchards and gardens which his industry and

perseverance have planted in the wilderness ; and as he counts the numerous flocks and herds into which his first limited stock have increased—remembering that had he lingered on in England from want of energy to break his bonds, he should now be a care-worn anxious man, with poverty staring him in the face, and a family destined to struggle on in difficulties, and to sink from the grade their fathers occupied,—he blesses Heaven, which kindly guided his steps thither, and gave him resolution and sense to become

A COLONIST.

**END OF
TITLE**